



THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Editor.



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The Hot Weather seems to have been general this summer not only in America, but also in England and on the Continent of Europe. The excessive heat has dried up the nectar in the flowers, and ruined the honey crop for this year, not only in America, but also in Europe.

What honey there is, however, will command a good price. Last week we heard of a man, who had 500 pounds of comb honey, being so foolish as to offer it for sale in a neighboring town for 15 cents per pound at retail, when he could just as well have had 25 or 30 cents. He was probably too poor to take the BEE JOURNAL, and hence threw away \$50 because of his ignorance.

Foolish Abbreviations.—When writing to this office it is essential to name the State you live in as well as the Post-Office where you get your mail. To use unintelligible abbreviations is foolish. We often have letters with nothing but M. to indicate the State. Now that may mean Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri or Montana. In order to find out which is meant, we have to waste valuable time to look over all these States, because the same Post-Offices occur in nearly all the States—all because of a foolish abbreviation which means nothing.

Others write "Ia." to indicate the State. This may mean Indiana or Iowa, and often causes serious delay in attending to business, or the loss of the papers, books, or goods sent. We request all to be more careful in this matter.

A man was in the office some time ago, and honestly propounded this question to us: "What is the difference between comb foundation and *fdn.*? We explained it to him, and he was astonished; he always thought that each was a distinctive name of something.

There are quite a number of other foolish abbreviations. Among these we will only refer to one. A double-cross is used for numbers, pounds, dozens, etc. Especially in orders care should be taken to make everything plain, and no abbreviations, dittos, or double-crosses should be used.

Wily Tricks of Prof. Wiley.—By the Washington papers we are informed that some more of Wiley's tricks have been discovered and exposed. The following from the Lansing, Mich., *Republican* tells the story:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—A delegation of prominent Kansans are here for the purpose of protesting against subjecting the experiments in producing sorghum sugar to the control of Prof. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department. It is alleged that Prof. Wiley, while conducting these experiments in Kansas last year, used his best efforts to promote failure rather than advance success; this in the interest, as charged, of the beet sugar producers of Europe.

Congress made an appropriation last session of \$50,000 to continue these experiments, and the Kansas parties say if Prof. Wiley is permitted to direct the same, the money will be expended to defeat the enterprise.

The Kansas legislature, at its late session, appropriated money for a bounty of 2 cents per pound for the production of sorghum sugar at the Fort Scott Sugar Works, but the authorities decline to use this fund if Prof. Wiley has any connection therewith.

Commissioner Colman promised that Prof. Wiley should not be sent out, but, it is charged, has not kept faith, and the President will be appealed to, to prevent the consummation of a suspected conspiracy to destroy an industry which is said to be on the verge of success, and capable of supplying cheap sugar in quantities more than can be consumed in the United States.

Fortunately we have a President who is noted for his integrity and honesty, and we do not believe that he will allow this notorious "Professor," while in the employ of the Government, to use his position to destroy any legitimate pursuit by trickery, deception, lying and fraud.

This is the same Wiley who, in the interest of the glucose men, undertook to injure and if possible destroy the honey interests of the country, by inventing a "pack of lies" about the "manufacture of honey comb by machinery, filling it with glucose and then sealing it over with a hot iron." He well knew at the time that he wrote it, that it was a falsehood from beginning to end, and when cornered by the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL demanding the proof, he attempted to justify himself by saying that he wrote the "story" as a "scientific pleasantry," never thinking that any one would take it for a truthful account. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that it has been almost universally quoted by the periodicals of America and Europe as a "statement of facts" (which it purposed to be), he has never had the manhood, the honesty, or the honor to write the first sentence to correct the matter! All this, too, while he knew that the industry of bee-keeping was daily being injured by the repetition of the falsehoods of which he was the father and inventor!

In view of these facts, we hope that President Cleveland will investigate the matter presented by the delegation from Kansas; and if found to be the truth, let Prof. Wiley know that the Government of the United States will not tolerate such a dishonest officer, or allow him to use his influence to injure any honorable pursuit.

That he is incompetent as well as dishonest, is exhibited by the fact that when PURE HONEY was sent to him at his request, by bee-keepers of well-known integrity, he pretended to analyze it, and pronounced it adulterated in his Report published in the fall of 1885.

Mr. Ivar S. Young, in his letter to us and other editors says: "I am going to visit the first and greatest bee-keepers of the world—the Americans—in order to study practical bee-keeping." We did not state his language in our notice on page 435, but the *Canadian Bee Journal* did so, and its editor remarks thus:

"While he may consider the Americans the greatest bee-keepers in the world, we hope to show him that the Canadians can make a much finer display of their product. Before his visit is over, we expect to be able to hear him say that he should have coupled Canada with America in the statement which he has made."

The following is just received from a subscriber of our *Canadian cotemporary*, and fully explains itself:

"FRIEND NEWMAN:—What is the matter with D. A. Jones? Is he jealous or crazy? See page 350 of the *Canadian Bee Journal* for July 20. Is not Canada a part of America? His talk is utter nonsense, and tends to make 'hard feelings' like the 'Canadian linden honey and United States basswood' article of a year ago. I do not like such talk."

Bro. Jones is at fault in his knowledge of geography; that's all! He evidently thinks that Canada is bigger and of more importance than the whole continent of America; when in fact it is but a small portion of that continent. The article about "Canadian Linden Honey vs. American Basswood" was, no doubt, a great blunder! as was the naming of his paper? But we must overlook such little things in him. It is his nature to be impulsive, and to make very inflated statements. We do not think he intended to be discourteous to the apiarists south of the great lakes, even though his language made it so appear.

That Canada obtains a good crop of honey; that it is of excellent quality; that they make grand exhibits; and that they have some of the best apiarists of the world, we freely admit, without even a thought of jealousy, or feeling of envy! And when Americans are referred to as "the greatest bee-keepers of the world," as they are by Mr. Ivar S. Young, we never think of depriving Canadians from their full share of the honor; or imagine for a moment that they desire to secede from the rest of the Continent, or wish to detract from the glory and reputation of America, or American apiarists.—No! We all say most enthusiastically—

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers; The whole unbounded Continent is ours."

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Freemont Agricultural and Driving Park Association will be held at Freemont, Mich., on Oct. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1887. Geo. E. Hilton is Superintendent of the Apiarian Department, in which liberal cash prizes are offered.

Union Convention at Chicago.—The North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will meet in joint convention in Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16, 17 and 18, 1887. This date will occur during the second week of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.

QUERIES

With Replies thereto.

[It is quite useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—ED.]

Getting Rid of Laying-Workers.

Query 450.—What is the shortest and surest method of getting rid of a laying-worker bee? I had a strong colony come from the cellar queenless, the past spring, with a laying-worker in the hive.—W. C., Minn.

Unite them with a colony having a good queen.—C. C. MILLER.

Introduce a cheap laying queen, by caging her two days. This process never failed for us.—DADANT & SON.

Unite with a strong colony, taking the usual precautions.—A. J. COOK.

Give a frame or two of bees and brood accompanied by their own queen.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

By giving plenty of young larvae, and in a day or two a queen-cell, I have no trouble in getting rid of them.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Give the colony that has the laying-worker, at intervals of three or four days, two or three frames of brood in all stages, and they will start queen-cells, and the laying-worker will disappear.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I consider this too much of a theme, requiring too much space for a valuable reply for this department. I have told how I succeed, in my book.—JAMES HEDDON.

I get rid of them by mixing up the bees with a strong colony, and then giving a new young queen to a queenless colony. I think the above plan as short and sure as any I have heard of.—J. E. POND.

Take the frames from the hive, carry them a few rods away and shake off all the bees; return the frames and you will get rid of the laying-workers. Introduce a queen as soon as possible, or put in a good queen-cell ready to deliver a queen.—H. D. CUTTING.

Cage the queen of a strong colony on a frame of her own hatching-brood. Take with it the bees that may adhere, and place them in the colony having the laying-worker. Then change places with the hives. As soon as the bees cease to ball the cage, the queen will be safely received. If not many bees are left with the laying-worker, it is better to take away the combs, and give to other colonies or divide a good colony.—G. L. TINKER.

I have uniformly succeeded by carrying the combs a few rods away and shaking the bees down on the ground

and leaving them to return home at their leisure. I remove from the hive such combs as have drone-brood or eggs in them, and supply their places with empty combs or combs of honey, and at least one frame of brood and adhering bees. If I have queen-cells on hand, I give them a maturing cell after two or three days, or leave them to rear a queen from the brood given them. The operation is best done late on some warm evening.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Unite the colony having laying workers with a strong colony which has a good laying queen.—THE EDITOR.

Swarming and Superseding Queens.

Query 451.—Is it usual for a colony of bees to swarm at the same time, and from the same lot of queen-cells used for superseding their queen?—Minnesota.

It is not usual, but they frequently do it.—J. P. H. BROWN.

It is, during a honey-flow.—G. L. TINKER.

Yes, if they superseded their queen in the honey season.—DADANT & SON.

I hardly think it is "usual."—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I think not. It would depend upon why they superseded their queen. If a colony is large, they will send out swarms.—A. J. COOK.

Oh, yes. The swarm goes with a newly-hatched virgin queen the same as in the casting of after-swarms.—JAMES HEDDON.

That's a hard one. When a colony swarms, what means have you to determine whether they were superseding their queen or not? Still, if I were obliged to say "yes" or "no," I should take the chances of saying "no."—C. C. MILLER.

Not with me. If the queen dies before the cells hatch, and honey is plenty, together with much brood and many bees, they usually will do so; but if the old queen lives until the young one hatches, they do not.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Who can tell? They swarm when they please, but never without a queen. My opinion (and I frankly own it is theory only) is that swarming does not take place under the conditions state above.—J. E. POND.

During the swarming season colonies superseding their queens always swarm just as though the "superseding" had resulted in a prime swarm. The first swarm that issues under such circumstances is, in theory, an "after swarm," because it has a virgin queen (the old mother having been superseded); but in fact it is a prime swarm in size, and in identity of bees. The inclination of bees to supersede old, or otherwise defective queens, accounts for a great many freaks in bees, not well understood by the ordinary observer. Swarms out of season, "swarming out," etc., is traceable to this cause. Many per-

sons boast of "very early swarms," when, in fact, they are the result of a desire to supersede the old queen.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Though it is unusual, it sometimes occurs during the honey season.—THE EDITOR.

Ants in the Apiary.

Query 452.—Ants are a pest in my apiary, both the black ants that raise mounds of earth, and the large black, wood ants which make their homes in decayed wood. They raise mounds of earth under the bottom-boards into the entrance of the hive, and get into the chaff hives, eating through solid wood to the bees. Strong colonies keep them out of their hives, but in nuclei they bother exceedingly, killing bees and eating honey. How can I get rid of them?—Apis, N. Y.

Tell me and I will be obliged to the fraternity.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Try sprinkling salt upon the hills or mounds.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Pour boiling water in their nests, and keep the ground sprinkled with quick-lime.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Our remedy is to find the nests and pour boiling water into them at night, or in the evening. Salt or sulphur (powdered) will keep them out of the hive.—DADANT & SON.

Place camphor-gum or tansy around the hives, and you will not be troubled with ants; at least that is my experience.—H. D. CUTTING.

Powdered borax sprinkled in their way will help some to keep them out of the hives; but you will have a pretty big contract to get rid of them entirely.—C. C. MILLER.

My apiary has been pestered with ants, but they have not injured my bees. I got rid of them, but I do not know exactly how, as I used kerosene, boiling water and borax—and plenty of each. The above treatment in part, or all, drove the ants away. I think the borax did the job; I used a very strong solution.—J. E. POND.

I do not agree with some authorities that ants go into bee-hives chiefly to hatch out their brood, the warmth of the bees being a help. From what I have seen, ants go into hives after honey, and only take along their brood incidentally. The ants may all be killed by placing a mixture of equal parts of Fowler's solution of arsenic and honey under boxes in small dishes, or in any place accessible to them, but entirely out of the possible reach of the bees.—G. L. TINKER.

There are two good ways to get rid of the ants, viz: 1. Make holes with a crowbar in the hills, and turn in kerosene oil or bi-sulphide of carbon. In the last case stop up the hole quickly by stamping in earth. 2. Place poisoned sweets in a gauze box, with meshes in the gauze that will admit ants, but not bees. Paris green may be used.—A. J. COOK.

Strong brine will destroy ant-nests, and wet salt will keep them out of the surplus departments of the hives. I prefer salt to any other remedy, because it is harmless to the bees, and is cheap besides. Many have failed

with salt, because they have applied it in the dry state. I use it either as a strong brine or made as wet as it can be handled. When ants establish themselves in the stuffed walls of chaff hives, they are a real nuisance, because one cannot get at them with any remedy. For this reason I do not like chaff hives, if for no other reason. I have never known ants to do more than annoy bees, and make them cross and disagreeable to handle.—G. W. DEMAREE.

A strong solution of borax, brine or kerosene will usually drive them away.—THE EDITOR.

Seed Time and Harvest.

Trouble Everywhere.

JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

There's trouble in the dwelling,
Trouble on the street;
There's trouble in the bosom
Of every one we meet;
Morning, noon and midnight
There's trouble in the air;
And oh! there's no denying
There's trouble everywhere.

There's trouble in the garden;
Beside the sweetest rose,
Beside the fairest lily,
The thorn the trouble grows;
There's trouble on the ocean;
There's trouble on the land;
And when the sunshine's brightest
There's trouble close at hand.

From troubles that pursue us
We never can escape;
They're sure to overtake us
In some peculiar shape;
To circle slowly round us,
Or seize us, unaware;
Trouble's sure to find us, for
There's trouble everywhere.

But after storms of trouble,
How blessed is the calm!
And after wounds of warfare,
How soothing is the balm!
And when from tribulations
Our spirits have release,
If but for one brief moment,
We know the joy of peace.

So trouble has its mission,
As through the world it goes,
A message unto mortals
In every breeze that blows;
It moves the stagnant waters;
It stirs the pulse of health;
Gives courage to the hero;
To every laborer wealth.

'Tis trouble that incites us
To brave and daring deeds.
'Tis trouble that prepares us
To feel another's needs;
Each heart must bear its burden
Of suffering and care;
For man is born to trouble,
And he finds it everywhere.

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When Renewing your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a **Binder** for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us three subscriptions—with \$3.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

Correspondence.

This mark \odot indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; δ north of the center; ϕ south; \ominus east; \oslash west; and this \nearrow northeast; \nwarrow northwest; \searrow southeast; and \swarrow southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

Proposed Legislation for Bee-Keepers.

WM. F. CLARKE.

I am badly in arrears both as to private correspondence and writing for the bee periodicals. Family bereavement is chiefly responsible for this. My brother, Sheriff Clarke's death, which occurred April 17, was followed within a month by the demise of a widowed sister. Being the only brother within 1,000 miles, it naturally devolved on me to settle up her affairs, and as her home was 150 miles distant from mine, absence was necessitated, with consequent delay in getting letters, replying to them, reading the bee-papers, and home work generally. I despair of "catching on" or catching up; an "uncounted remainder" of things must be relegated to limbo, but there seems to be some cogent reasons, why I cannot consign Mr. Foster's article, on page 406, to that irrecoverable realm. So I crave space for a brief reply.

Mr. Foster says at the outset: "It seems to me that he presses his point rather strongly with regard to Dr. Miller's position regarding priority!" There is no impropriety, but the reverse, in pressing a point strongly, provided it be not done unfairly, and Mr. Foster does not accuse me of that. He admits that there was difficulty in understanding the Doctor's position, and expresses the opinion that it has "never been clearly defined." I think this has been the chief source of the trouble. The Doctor felt that some protection was needed by bee-keepers who were specialists, to prevent their being elbowed out by new comers. He thought legislation of some kind might be brought to bear upon the grievance, but he did not propose any definite form that it should or could take, and perhaps had, in his own mind, only a vague, general idea of a desideratum of some sort or other, to meet the case. He was generally understood to advocate "priority of location," and to put it mildly, permitted himself to be so understood, until near the close of the discussion, when he disclaimed it vehemently, but failed to tell us what he had really intended to argue for. I thought I would let him "down and out" in the easiest possible manner by suggesting that it was quite possible for a man to fail in the endeavor to understand himself, but I could not think of admitting that I and many other bee-keepers did not know the meaning of plain and simple terms, by

conceding that the Doctor had never advocated "priority."

Well, now along comes Mr. Foster with his little scheme, which he kills dead at the start, and at the finish, by doubts as to its "legal practicability." Of what earthly use is any impracticable legislation? It is of the first importance in enacting a law that it be within the bounds of practicability. Unless a proposed measure be legally practicable, why lumber up the statute-book by putting it there? I think a little reflection will suffice to convince any thoughtful person that Mr. Foster's doubts as to the "legal practicability" of his plan are well-founded. He proposes that certain bee-territory shall be sold at auction to the highest bidders. The sale is to be "under certain regulations and restrictions." One of them is, "that all present owners of bees may have the privilege of keeping their present number of colonies by paying a specified tax per colony." This would virtually drive "all present owners of bees out of the business." For who would think of continuing in it, if limited to "the present number of colonies?" Increase would obviously be a trespass on the vested rights of the highest bidder or bidders, and must be interdicted in some way. A not very desirable state of things would be originated. Searching premises to see if the number of colonies was in excess, and suits at law for inhibition and damages are among the natural results that loom up in connection with this scheme for obtaining possession of "bee-territory." Instead of the bee-business continuing as now a fair competition, it would become a monopoly, and I think a little closer examination will easily enable Mr. Foster to see injustice in such legislation as he proposes.

Before Mr. Foster quits the realm of imagination, wherein he is drawing fancy sketches of impracticable statutory enactments, will he "try to imagine" the effect on honey production and its profits of the additional cost which must be charged to the debtor side of the ledger by the purchase of bee-territory? The expense of producing a pound of honey is already such as to leave a very narrow margin of remuneration to the bee-keeper. It will be still narrower if the privilege of keeping one's present number of colonies must be paid for at so much *pro rata* for each colony, and if the specialist must give such price for the ownership of territory as the enthusiasm of bidders at an auction sale may exact. At such a sale there would probably be parties contemplating the bee-business who "see millions in it," and would bid accordingly. There is an element of justice and of right in a prior occupant having a pre-emptive claim conceded to him, but injustice appears to be involved in liability to be over-bidden by speculative rivals who have exaggerated ideas of the possibilities of bee-keeping.

Over-crowding is doubtless an evil, but I see no practicable legal check to it. There are two potent checks always in operation—respect for the

rights of others, and self-interest. They are like the air-brakes on a railway train, sometimes failing to operate, but usually effective, and the best at present available.

Guelph, Ont.

Selected.

Recipes for Destroying Ants.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS.

1. Take 4 ounces of quassia-chips; boil for ten minutes in a gallon of water, dissolving in the liquid while cooling 4 ounces of soft-soap.

2. Take 1 pound of black soap, dissolve it in 4 gallons of water, and sprinkle the solution through a fine rose over the runs and nests, taking care, however, not to water the roots of the plants with it.

3. The following is a successful poison: Ferrocyanide of potassium, 1 drachm; raspings of quassia, 1 drachm; sugar in sufficient quantity to form a syrup. The ants are said to devour this greedily and die almost immediately.

4. Fresh Peruvian guano will drive ants from any spot, however firm a hold they may have obtained on it.

Paraffine and benzoline oil are said to have the same effect.

Turpentine, gas-water, flowers of sulphur, lime-water, a decoction of elder leaves, chloride of lime dissolved in water, and camphor have all been used.

5. For ants in a lawn put a large flower-pot over their hole or place of operations. The ants will build up into the pot, and in a short time it may be lifted up and carried away and dropped into a vessel of water, which will be the end of them.

6. For ants on fruit-trees put a line of gas-tar all around the tree, and that will stop their progress.

7. Ants in flower or garden beds may be destroyed as follows:

Take 2 ounces of soft-soap, 1 pound of potash, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints of water. Boil the whole together for some time, stirring the ingredients occasionally. The liquor may then be allowed to cool.

With a pointed stick or dibble make holes wherever the soil is infested. Drop the mixture, filling the holes full once or twice.

Fill small vials two-thirds with water, and add sweet-oil to float on the water to within half an inch of the top. Plunge these upright in the ground, leaving only half an inch standing out, near the nest or runs of the ants. The ants will come for a sip and go home to die. No insect can exist with oil stopping up its spiracles, or breathing pores.

Boiling water and arsenic are fatal; coarse sponge dipped in treacle-water, and afterwards dipped in scalding water, will catch thousands.

May be destroyed by a few fresh, unpicked bones being placed for them, or sponges wetted and filled with sugar, or treacle in bottles or pans.

For the American Bee Journal.

The Honey Season in Rhode Island.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

My surplus crop so far is even less than last year. That from fruit-bloom was all stored in the brood-nest. Raspberry and white clover failed entirely, and on July 1 the sections were unoccupied. Then the basswood shade-trees about the town yielded considerable honey for about a week, and a few Italian and Syrian colonies that were extra strong stored from 20 to 40 pounds in the sections, and all the others filled up the brood-nests, but did not draw out the foundation in the supers, although the empty combs were filled.

A field of sweet clover now keeps the bees busy; some of it is 8 feet high. I am well pleased with it, and shall sow more of that seed. A field of buckwheat is now coming into bloom, and the bees are not so troublesome or inclined to rob as usual. A nice field of Alsike seemed to fail to secrete honey, as well as white clover.

At my country apiary locust was the first yield to be noticed, and the brood-combs were well stocked. The next yield was from chestnut bloom; this came in with a rush, and boxes were quickly filled. This honey is dark but rich; it does not sell so readily in sections, so I put on as many as possible to get the foundation drawn out. This location is a good one for goldenrod and aster honey, and I shall endeavor to get it all in the sections, if it is a possible thing. Last year our surplus was taken before June 1; this year, all since July 1.

Pawtucket, δ R. I., July 20, 1887.

For the American Bee Journal.

Re-Naming Honey out of the Comb.

G. W. DEMAREE.

There is nothing more unpleasant than to feel that one is misunderstood. When I wrote my article for the *Bee-Hive* I had never seen anything from our Editor's pen on the subject of a proper name for "honey out of the comb," except his comments on my answer to Query 415; and there he proposed to "stick to the name extracted honey until a better name can be found." The difference was, I do not propose to stick to the misnomer if a better name is never found.

My allusion to Bro. Newman's position, in my article for the *Bee-Hive*, I thought was couched in language more complimentary than otherwise, and, behold, he thinks it "ungenerous, unkind and untrue." Does he not know that the word "untrue," as he used it, is a tough word, that most people are disposed to resent? Is it "generous and kind" for our Editor to quote what he has written on the subject since I wrote that article, and parade it as evidence that I have sinned against light, and misrep-

sented him? I wrote my reply to the editorial on page 291, immediately after I saw it, and although under the circumstances it should have had prompt attention, it was left to take the chances for a place in the paper for over five weeks, and now Bro. Newman quotes his foot-note to my reply as though I had it before me when I wrote my article for the *Bee-Hive* a month previous. I mention these things not that I care anything about them, but to show how easily one can be misunderstood, and how "mole hills" can be swelled into "mountains," when the imagination is set to work on them.

One thing is remarkable, and that is, after I had explained fully in my article on page 421—Bro. Newman's own paper—that I did not offer "liquid" as a substitute for "extracted" as a commercial name for "honey out of the comb," Mr. Newman ignores all I did say in the way of explanation, and refers to "liquid" as my "pet name" for honey out of the comb! After this, no one can be at a loss to know who wears the "war paint."

I have never in any of my articles proposed "liquid honey" as a commercial name for honey out of the comb. In fact, "liquid honey" as a commercial name would be seriously objectionable to me. I have never used the appellation "liquid honey" except in way of explanation, to escape the old bore of a name, "extracted honey."

For several years I have furnished a lady of Jeffersonville, Ind., from 50 to 100 pounds of honey out of the comb, and the packages were always labeled "extracted honey, etc." Well, after all these years, I now have an order from my old customer which runs thusly: "Please send me two three-gallon buckets of pressed honey, etc." *Pressed honey!* Well, that is better than "extracted," because it does not smack of doctored "extracts." Last year my old customer had it "strained honey," this year it is "pressed!" This is only one example out of many. I presume that hundreds of honey-producers know how it is.

For one, I am free from the old bore of a name—I no longer mention the old name "extracted honey" to my customers, and my "morals" are improving. I am anxious to have a suitable commercial name for the article out of the comb, and I believe the classification suggested by the Editor on page 435, is the best I have seen, viz: "honey" for the article out of the comb, and "honey in the comb" for the article commonly called "comb honey."

But why not go further, and have it "honey out of the comb" and "honey in the comb?" The one is as expressive as the other, and the diction, if faulty, applies to both alike. Let us have a name that will need no wearisome explanation.

Christiansburg, δ Ky.

[As Bro. Demaree wrote that article for the *Bee-Hive* long before it appeared, that explains matters consid-

erably, and leads to a better understanding. The word "untrue" was intended to apply to the assertion that we had shown our shining metal in defense of the word "extracted" as a name for honey out of the comb. As Bro. D's article was written before we had stated our disapprobation of its continued use, that clears the matter up.

As Bro. Demaree is also dissatisfied with the term "liquid" as a commercial name for honey out of the comb, we asked him how he liked "combless honey" as a name for honey out of the comb, and here is his reply: "My objection to 'combless honey,' is that the expression COMBLESS implies that the honey never was in any comb. Just as 'seedless grapes' implies that the grapes never had any seeds, and 'boneless codfish' signifies that the cods were born and lived without bones in the edible parts of the fish."

The argument is good so far as it goes; but it is defective in an important point: it does not, even generally, show that when *less* is added to a word that it means anything else than "without!"

On page 490, Mrs. O. F. Jackson says that the air was "full of homeless bees"—does that word indicate that they never had a home? We all know to the contrary!

If we say that a man is sick and *friendless*, does that prove that he was always without a friend? Nay, verily!

Or, to demonstrate that the argument of Bro. Demaree is almost *pointless*, and not entirely *faultless*, would any sane person ever assert that a "motherless boy" NEVER HAD A MOTHER?

That argument of Mr. Demaree's is *non-suited*; doubtless it is entirely *harmless*, but it is also *useless* and *worthless*! All will discover, however, that it is not *pun-less*.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

The Season—Over Production.

M. MILLER.

The honey crop in this part of the country is almost a total failure, on account of the dry weather. We did not have enough rain to do the growing crops much good for twelve months and four days. The white clover bloom has come and gone, also the basswood, and neither of them yielded any surplus. We have had copious rains the last few days, but they came too late to do the white clover any good, and just in time to

prevent the bees from working on the basswood. There is still a prospect of a fall flow of honey, if the weather continues favorable. The hives are "boiling over" with bees, but very few swarms have issued yet. Even a flow of honey-dew would be accepted this season without much fault-finding.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF HONEY.

Let me name some of the causes of over-production of honey: Eight-frame hives; contraction of brood-chambers; sectional brood-chambers; reversible frames and hives; full-sized starters in the surplus department; and the substitution of sugar syrup in place of natural stores for wintering. All of these tend to throw more honey on the market. It is not all caused by the miserable "one-horse" bee-keeper, but it is all these things combined.

Bee-keepers are taking more and more to cellar-wintering (thereby meeting with less winter losses), and also better protection for those bees left on the summer stands, thereby losing fewer colonies. Bad wintering and poor honey crops are the safety-valves of bee-keeping, and the little one-horse bee-keeper is the one that will continue to lose his bees, generally being satisfied to let the calling alone after a disastrous winter or two.

Dr. C. C. Miller seems to be willing to cease arguing the question of bee-legislation. It is a little like the Langstroth frame controversy some two or three years ago in the BEE JOURNAL; after a long discussion *pro* and *con*, all parties were of about the same opinion as they were at first.

Le Claire, Co. Iowa, July 9, 1887.

Hill's National Builder.

Cause of Drouth and Cyclones.

THOS. E. HILL.

During a recent journey to Europe the passage across the ocean was especially unpleasant, because of fogs, the only consolation in contemplating them being that they represented the work of Nature in drawing moisture from the water, which, wafted inland, fell upon the soil in refreshing rain, gathered in the brooks and rivers and flowed to the sea, to be again thus sent back to freshen and brighten the parched earth.

The speed of our vessel was materially retarded by winds from the west, a common occurrence in the summer season. The fogs and moisture through these winds are driven upon the Continent, where drouth seldom prevails, and particularly do they freshen the verdure of Ireland, and hence the brilliant green of the Emerald Isle.

In reflecting upon this subject, I contemplated the drouth then prevailing in several of the Western and Middle States of the Union. What had they to gather rains from? Alas, what have they? For a generation our farmers have been draining their lands of moisture. They have run

their tiling through every slough; they have drawn out the water from every swamp; they have dried up the pond; they have obliterated the beautiful little lake. In doing this they have made such easy and rapid egress for rainfall from the soil as to endanger the homes and farm lands of all the settlers along the great rivers in the southern regions of our country, already inflicting great distress, loss of life, and property equaling in value many millions of dollars—an evil which is growing in magnitude each year.

The result of this wholesale draining of the upper country of water is not only thus disastrous to life and property along the larger streams, from frequent overflow, but there is such absolute drainage of moisture from the earth as to produce severe drouth, accompanied by such intense heat and dryness of atmosphere as results in the hurricane, the cyclone, and innumerable village, prairie and forest fires.

In the early days when the process of evaporation of moisture went forward from the swamps, the ponds and lakes of our Western and Middle States, an extended drouth, with extremely intense heat, was a rare occurrence. In those days sun-stroke was very uncommon, and the cyclone was comparatively unknown. This year we are in the second season of drouth in various portions of the country, while every year brings its devastation from wind, the result of an excessively dry and frequently disturbed condition of the atmosphere.

With the land thus denuded of natural water supply, there is but one course for our farmers to pursue to save themselves from these evils. They may drain their soil, but they should gather the rainfall in ponds and lakes scattered throughout their lands. Instead of running the drains through and out of the swamp, they should lead to an excavation of such size as circumstances will permit, which should be made at a depth of 3 or 4 feet, where the water can gather and will remain throughout the year, quenching the thirst of animals, giving drink to birds, a reservoir in case of fire, a home for fish, a place of beauty on which one may sail the boat, an opportunity for the bath and for teaching the young people to swim. This will yield ice for the family, provide skating for the happy youth in winter time, and moisture, which through evaporation, will pass into the cloud to be returned again through rainfall to the needy earth.

No fear need be entertained of stagnation from water thus held in reserve. Fish will of themselves purify it. Every rain will change it, while, if the lake covers an acre or more in area, the wind will constantly keep it pure. In proof of this, the writer has an artificial lake on his farm, the result of dredging a swamp, which is filled only by rainfall, the water being, in the driest season, always perfectly clear and fresh.

On the low lands the general abandonment of farms and homes from river overflow will be the inev-

itable outcome of this water wastage in the high grounds. Such is already the fact, while the expenditure of many millions of dollars by the Government, in the construction of levees and embankments along the great rivers, will be necessary for the further protection of adjoining property. Vastly better that this expenditure be made in holding the water where it is required in the up-country.

Dot the farms of our Inland States with ponds and miniature lakes, and while they will afford health, attraction and pleasure in a thousand ways, they will give us back the uniform rainfall we had in the early settlement of the country, when successive seasons of drouth, forest fires and cyclones were unknown.

[This is one of the serious questions of the age—and should be thoroughly ventilated. It may be that Mr. Hill's theory concerning the cause of drouth and cyclones is correct. At any rate it should be discussed and some means devised to overcome these troubles. They affect bee-keepers as much as any other persons. The bees need water. The drouth dries up the nectar and ruins the prospect for a honey crop.—Ed.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Name for Honey out of the Comb.

THEODORE JOHNSON.

On page 433 the editor suggests the word "honey" for honey out of the comb. Language is made up of words, each of which represents an idea; the word "honey" includes all honeys, in all conditions, and it would be hard, yes impossible, to change it from its general meaning to a specific.

The word "extract" (*v. t.*) means to remove from, or draw out of, and specifically expresses the thing done—when used in reference to removing honey from the comb. Therefore, I can see no inconsistency in the term "extracted honey," for it expresses the truth. Any one getting from it the idea of an "extract" (*n.*) "of honey," needs only to learn the proper use of terms. If there is a less objectionable term, let us have it. I can think of none. To say "extracted honey," is no fraud. A fraud is something that is palmed off for what it is not, and thus deceptive.

If any one buys "extracted honey" for an "extract of honey," it can be no fraud, for they get the genuine article, rightly named. The bee extracts the nectar from the flower cup, and deposits it in the comb; then we extract the honey from the comb, and "extracted" (*p. pr.*) expresses exactly the article, unadulterated, which we offer to the market.

Liquid honey would not do, for soon some "frauds" would be practiced on that, as there are on "ex-

tracted," and then, all honey is liquid until "crystalized."

The same objection could be raised against all expressions relative to all business in life. Just as well raise the objection to "corned beef," because some people think that it refers to beef fattened on corn, instead of the curing of it. It would be better to teach the true meaning of words to those who live in the "rural districts," rather than call them "misnomers." I happen to live on the wild plains of Nebraska, and here I first heard the "terrible misnomer," and I never dreamed of an "extract of honey." But my mother persistently calls my extracted honey, "strained honey," because she used to strain honey in her early days. Why not say "strained honey," and be done with the "high-sounding misnomer?"

Bower, a Nebr.

[It is much easier to say "teach the true meaning of words to those who live in the rural districts," than to do it! Besides, those in cities are just as much at fault as the rural population.

It will never do to go back to the name "strained honey"—the word extracted is infinitely superior to that worn out, and (by its association) disgusting word. It reminds us of mashed combs, dead bees, pollen, brood, etc. Oh! no; to return to it would suggest a "washed sow" returning to her wallowing in the mire.—Ed.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Peddling the "Wiley Lie."

J. H. HASSLER.

On July 23 I met with one of those fellows that we have read so much about in the BEE JOURNAL, engaged, in part at least, peddling the "Wiley lie." I had just brought in a case of honey and placed it on the counter of our store, when a rather tall and well-dressed man advanced, and after some preliminary remarks addressed to the proprietor, continued: "They are making comb honey now by machinery as natural as that made by the bees; in fact it would be hard to distinguish it from the genuine article."

At this point I interrupted him and disputed his assertion, saying that it was "comb foundation" that was made by machinery, but not comb honey; to which he replied that it was comb honey just like that which I had brought in, and that he had seen them make it himself, with his own eyes, and he guessed he knew what he saw!

This was putting it rather too strong for further argument, so I offered to bet \$5.00 that there was no such honey made, which offer he quickly accepted—and as quickly withdrew when he saw the money

deposited with the proprietor, saying, as he did so, that it would be too much trouble to prove it.

I then offered to bet \$100, and pay the expenses of going there and back, if he would take me to the place where such honey was manufactured. This silenced his "battery" until I had gone out, when he told the boys that if he only would have had \$100 he would have taken that little \$100 of mine with him. Wasn't this lucky for me?

I have since learned that his name is Edward Pond, and that he is a traveling salesman for Bush, Simmons & Co., 241 Monroe St., Chicago, Ills.

De Pue, 3 Ills.

[The Chicago bumper (always so smart) was for once "bluffed" successfully. He had read the Wiley lie, and thought he could "bluff" the "boys" in "the country." He was like the Chicago "clergyman" who said that he had seen it made, he knew where the manufactory was, etc., but when pressed for the proof, was obliged to acknowledge that he had no personal knowledge of it at all, and was one of Wiley's "dupes."

Let bee-keepers everywhere watch for chances to silence "the multiplying tongue of slander and falsehood" about the manufacture of comb honey! We never did "bet," and do not like the plan, but would advise the offering of a good sum of money, and pay all expenses, to be taken to the place where comb honey is made by machinery, filled with glucose and sealed with hot irons, and witness the working of the machinery, etc. This is about the only way to make Wiley's "army" to cease to repeat such villainous calumnies. Mr. Hassler did just the right thing, and is a pattern in this respect for others.—Ed.]

American Apiculturist.

Queen and Drone Traps.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I have never seen any very full description of the workings of the Alley queen and drone trap. This year I have been trying them. I do not know that they serve their purpose any better for being neatly made, but I must confess I admire the workmanship of these traps. This season having been one of utter failure of the honey harvest, I have not been able to try them to the fullest extent, but will tell what I know.

When first put on a hive, the workers show some little excitement at the hindrance to their usual free passage; soon they become accustomed to passing through the perforated zinc, and mind it little. Sometimes they get into the upper

part of the trap, and are annoyed by not being able to get out through the wire-cloth, not having sense enough to go at once to the perforated zinc above, where they can easily get out. As a trapper of drones the success is perfect. Of course it is better to have all worker comb in a hive and rear no drones only where they are wanted, but with the utmost vigilance some drones will be reared.

The bees will build drone-cells in out-of-the-way places. If you are not careful, mice will make holes in the combs in the hive in winter to be filled up with drone-comb; and if given all worker foundation, some of it will be sometimes changed to drone, so that, after all, some drones are apt to be present, and I cannot imagine any better way to get rid of such than by means of a drone-trap.

On coming out of the hive, the drones are not long in finding their way through the cone into the upper part of the trap, and then they are out of the way of the workers' full passage. The trouble is that the bee-keeper must empty the trap every few days, or the dead bodies of the drones make a bad stench. If he does not object to the labor, the tin slide might be taken out each day after swarming time is over for the day, letting the drones come out themselves. Or, if there is no danger of swarming, or if he does not care to catch the queen in case they do swarm, the tin slide could be left out altogether, and then you have perfection in the way of destroying drones, providing there are no other hives without traps where the drones may be allowed to enter.

I was most anxious to try the traps as queen-traps, but although I had them on six of my strongest colonies, never a swarm issued, owing to the extreme drouth. I had about 4 inches of the south end of the trap covered with thin board, according to Mr. Alley's instruction, so that if a queen was caught she would be in the shade. It is a pretty clear case that if a swarm issued, the queen would be caught, the same as the drones, in the trap. For those who cannot be with their bees in the middle of the day, this ought to work "like a charm," and perhaps it would work just as well if the bees were unseen for several days. If, however, the trap should be left on until a young queen hatches, there might be "trouble in the camp." I do not like to have so little ventilation as the trap allows. That might be remedied by having ventilating space at the entrance or elsewhere covered with perforated zinc.

I do not full understand the object of the hole that, when unclosed, allows passage from the upper to the lower part of the trap. I have kept mine closed, not knowing of what use it could be open. Will Mr. Alley tell us about this?

Marengo, 3 Ills.

Directions for use are sent with each trap, but in Dr. Miller's case we think none was sent. Concerning the object of the hole which Dr. Miller

does not understand, we quote the following from the directions:

"If you examine the trap, you will notice a small hole at one end of the division-board. This is provided so that the queen can return to the hive in case a colony swarms during the absence of the bee-master. If swarming is desired, a nail should be pushed in through the side of the trap, thus closing the aperture and preventing the queen from going out. A nail is sent with each trap for this purpose."

The directions also say:

"If the trap does not quite cover the entrance, close the open part by nailing a piece of wood or perforated zinc over it. The entrance to the hive should be as long as the opening in the trap, and not less than half an inch high."

I am strongly in favor of a large entrance to the hive, whether a trap is used or not.

When the directions are followed, the hive will be amply ventilated, and there will be no trouble about the trap working satisfactorily in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred.

Here let me say to those who use the traps, that the opening in the small end of the cone tube through which the bees pass into the trap should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. It is easily and quickly enlarged by anything that is sufficiently small at one end to enter the tube. I use a butt end of a bit of any size which is the handiest thing I know of.

When large numbers of drones are trapped, the trap should be cleaned out. Early in the morning is the best time for that work. It is not necessary to clean the trap oftener than once a week, as the drones do not die for several days after they are trapped.—HENRY ALLEY.

For the American Bee Journal.

Caves of Honey and Bees.

HENRY K. STALEY.

The following is an article which I clipped from the Cincinnati *Weekly*. I think it will be interesting to many of the readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Albeit, that it contains some hyperbole where it says that the "barriers" between the different families of bees were "ingeniously-constructed walls of wax, nearly half an inch in thickness." It will interest all those who own caves suitable for bees and honey.

Pleasant Ridge, 9 O.

HONEY BY THE TON.

"Joseph R. Haning, a young farmer living near Littleton, is the hero of Morris county to-day. His discovery of an odd and wonderful cave full of thousands of pounds of rich honey is the talk of North Jersey. The cave is just off the main road from Parsippany to Morris Plains. Haning was standing under the big bluff the other day, and, happening to look up, perceived a heavy mass of honey-bees 30 feet above him. A few feet further

down the bluff was another mass of bees. The two swarms buzzed so loudly that it sounded as though a high wind was blowing. It did not take Haning long to perceive that the bees were passing in and out of huge holes in the rocks, and his curiosity then turned into excitement, and he started for some friends in order to investigate the strange sight. He got two young farmers, and they went to the top of the rock to see if they could find an opening. They had a lot of powder with them, and attempted to blast an opening. Every time there was a blast, millions of angry bees swarmed out of the recesses of the rocks, until the farmers, even with bee-hats and thick clothing on, found it dangerous to proceed.

"New plans were then adopted. Ladders were brought and a charge of powder was fired into the rocks, a few feet beneath where the bees settled. Then the explorers went home and waited until the next afternoon before resuming their search. They discovered that they had made an opening through a shell-like wall into a hollow beyond. A rich stream of golden fluid was trickling down the face of the rock. This showed that some of the honey-combs had been broken. Brimstone was then pushed into the hole and then ignited. The smoke soon began to drive out the bees by the thousands. But the honey could not be obtained as yet, owing to the hive of solid rock. Then young Haning thought of dynamite. He obtained some cartridges, and the first cartridge that exploded bored a hole in the top of the rock that revealed the entrance to what was apparently a small but empty cave. Lights and ropes were brought, and the three farmers descended into an irregularly-shaped cave, the size of an ordinary room. On all sides the walls were covered with great masses of honey-comb several feet thick. The honey was of various colors and qualities. It had been gleaned from the whitest of buckwheat blossoms to the reddest clover heads. On several spots the comb ran back like veins into rocks where the bees had filled up the interstices. The honey, in many places, was very red, and was spoiled by age and moisture. But in the main portion of the cave the honey was in perfect condition.

"There was a curious feature about the deposit. The cave had apparently been divided up by several swarms of bees, and they had erected barriers between the territory they had pre-empted and the other swarms. The barriers were ingeniously-constructed walls of wax, nearly half an inch thick. The deposit of honey is very valuable. Mr. Haning thinks there are at least several thousand pounds that can be removed and sold at good prices. The three discoverers are keeping the exact locality of the cave a secret until they can get rid of the valuable honey."

The Stark County Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its next meeting in Grange Hall at Canton, O., on Tuesday, August 9, 1887.

MARK THOMSON, Sec.

Local Convention Directory.

1887. Time and place of Meeting.
 Aug. 9.—Stark County, at Canton, O.
 Mark Thomson, Sec., Canton, O.
 Nov. 16-18.—North American, at Chicago, Ills.
 W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Mich.
 Dec. 7-9.—Michigan State, at East Saginaw, Mich.
 H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Honey as a Medicine for Lung Diseases.—Geo. M. Thomson, Grand Junction, O. Iowa, on July 25, 1887, writes:

I enclose a prescription which I received from Dr. J. D. Kirby, of Grand Junction, Iowa. He uses it for lung troubles, such as colds, and to give relief to consumptives. I know it to be valuable, and worthy of a place in "Honey as Food and Medicine." It is as follows:

Extracted honey, 4 ounces; gin, 2 ounces; chloroform, 1 drachm; sul. morphia, 1 grain. Mix. Dose for adult, a tea-spoonful every 2 hours.

Honey here is almost a total failure. With plenty of rain we will get some fall honey. We have had but little increase. Oats are a short crop. Corn may be a good crop, but it needs more rain.

Very Poor Season.—Byron Benton, Bronson, O. Mich., on July 25, 1887, says:

The season for honey has been very poor. Bees swarmed fairly well up to July; since then they have stored enough to live on. Some have stored a little in sections. Many colonies, to survive the winter, will have to be fed. Bees now are about as quiet as late in the fall.

Honeyseim for Extracted, etc.—L. Hammersmith, Middle Amana, O. Iowa, on July 16, 1887, writes:

I notice that a better name for extracted honey is wanted. In German we call it "honigseim;" but the translation thereof, as far as I can find, is "drops of comb honey," which will hardly answer, although it is nothing else. Why not, if others can find no better translation, adopt this name? Every American knows what an iceberg (ice-mountain) is, also other words taken from foreign languages; they will soon learn that honeyseim is the finest of honey, as dark and inferior honey cannot be called such, although it may be extracted.

We averaged, in 1886, in 3 apiaries, 230 lbs. per colony, spring count; in 1885, 150 lbs.; this year we will not have quarter of a crop. White clover

was a total failure an account of the drouth. The bees worked hard on red clover, but that was cut for hay after being a few days in bloom. The man that cut it told me that he never saw the like, for he could hardly take his horses into the field, on account of so many bees. Linden yielded nothing, as the caterpillars had eaten the leaves and blossoms. Now the second blossoms of clover are opening, and honey is coming in, which will sell as honeyseim.

Mr. G. Knipler, of Parnell, Iowa, write this to me, of his Italian bees: "Those 7 colonies into which you put Italian queens for me last fall, are by far the best of all my bees. I took off one case of honey, and another one is nearly full; while the blacks have no surplus. The Italians bring in honey when blacks do nothing. I am very thankful to you, as I could not have introduced the queens myself."

An Apiary Plundered, etc.—Mrs. O. F. Jackson, Sigourney, O. Iowa, on July 23, 1887, writes:

Bees are doing poorly in this part of Iowa. White clover yielded but little honey, and we had very little from basswood. It has been very dry this summer, but we are having nice rains now, and I hope to get some honey from the buckwheat yet. On July 9 I had 4 colonies taken out of my apiary; the next morning we found one hive in a neighbor's field; the hive broken and the bees scattered in the grass and by the roadside. It was anything but pleasant on that bright Sabbath morning to see the apiary fence down, the hives scattered, and the air full of homeless bees. I do not know what is best for me to do in this case.

[If there is any likelihood of a repetition it might be well to keep a watch over the apiary, or use an electric alarm. If you find the desperado, prosecute him, and let him have the full benefit of the penalty of the law.—Ed.]

Bees Dying, etc.—Wm. Robson, Rolla, O. Mo., on July 25, 1887, writes:

Seventeen out of 33 colonies are losing bees nightly in various quantities, as seen on the alighting-boards in the morning. Four of the 17 colonies are rapidly decreasing. The first I noticed of the bees dying was about eight days ago. The death-rate is alarmingly on the increase. The bees, as they crawl out of their hives, appear in a trembling, jumping agony, crawling a few feet from the entrance of the hive, turn over on their backs and die. What makes it appear more strange to me is, the dead and dying are all young bees, such as nurses, comb-builders, and those just emerging from their cells. The season began in quite a promising manner, colonies building up very fast on fruit-bloom, making ready for white clover, but from some cause (it might have been the

cold last winter) there was but very little nectar secreted in the blossoms. We are now having very dry weather. Buckwheat yields no honey. Bees are gathering some pollen from the corn, sumac and pleurisy-root; the last named is nearly done blooming. The iron-weed has been in abundance. I cannot think highly of iron-weed as a honey-plant. The surplus honey crop will be easily managed this season here; farmers will not be peddling with buckets to get a buyer, and I doubt if they get honey enough to know how it will be relished on warm bread.

Honey Crop very Light.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, O. Mich., on July 25, 1887, says:

Prof. Cook tells me that he cannot attend the Chicago convention unless it is held in November. He cannot leave his classes before. The honey crop in this locality is very light. The Chapman honey-plant has done well for the extremely dry weather.

No Surplus Honey.—Geo. W. Riker, Russell, O. Iowa, on July 25, 1887, says:

As yet I have taken no surplus honey this season, on account of its being too dry. Prospects are poor for any honey this fall. I have 120 colonies, and I hope to get as many pounds of honey.

No Honey and no Swarms.—G. W. Johnston, Holden, O. Mo., on July 21, 1887, says:

I commenced in the spring with 50 colonies of Italians bees, and I have not taken any honey at all, and no prospects for any. I have to feed nuclei colonies. There have been no swarms at all in this county, that I have heard of.

Better than an Average Year.—D. L. Shapley, Randallsville, O. N. Y., on July 25, 1887, says:

I have not taken any honey from the hives yet, but I am going to do so as fast I can. Bees have not stored any in the sections since July 20, and will not gather any more than they will consume the remainder of this season. I think that it has been better than an average year for bees in this vicinity. I can make a fuller report later in the season.

Sure of Half a Crop.—Fayette Lee, Cokato, O. Minn., on July 24, 1887, writes:

I have taken 35 pounds of honey per colony so far, and increased my apiary from 75 to 96 colonies. There is plenty of honey for winter in the brood-chamber; so I have half a crop so far. The bees are getting a little honey in the morning from melons and corn blossoms. I got 50 pounds of comb honey each from some new colonies.

Bees have done Nothing.—S. H. Harrison, Mankato, 3 Kans., on July 19, 1887, writes:

Our bees have done nothing this year—have not made their living; but it is not their fault, however. On May 16 we had another severe hail-storm, which destroyed all our buckwheat and early bloom. The bees were compelled to wait for "buckbrush" to bloom (about July 11), which yields but little honey. Our harvest generally commences about Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, when heart's-ease comes into bloom. My 22 colonies are getting ready for it. I have not had a swarm issue so far this season. I have given them surplus cases for room, and the hives are full of bees.

Cure for Bee-Stings, etc.—Denison Hoxie, Wautoma, Wis., on July 20, 1887, says:

Try kerosene oil for bee-stings; it is the best remedy—no swelling follows. We had no clover honey, but a 7 days' flow of basswood. Colonies are built up finely for buckwheat, our main honey crop here.

The Chicago Convention.—L. Highbarger, of Adaline, 3 Ills., on July 25, 1887, records his vote on the time for holding the convention, thus:

Count my vote for October for holding the Chicago Convention. Any time will suit me during the Exposition or Grand Encampment and Jubilee.

[As this is the *only* vote yet received in favor of a change from the published time for holding the Convention, it will not be worth while to continue any longer in uncertainty. There have been many votes against a change, and in favor of the last week of the Fat Stock Show, when all railroad fares will be at the lowest, and at which time it was first appointed. Let it, then, be understood that the Convention will be held at Chicago, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16 to 18, 1887, and we hope that it will be largely attended. We gave the fullest latitude for canvassing the question, and now as the "motion" does not meet with any support, it is hereby dropped.—Ed.]

My Experience in Bee-Keeping.—J. E. Brooks, Howell, Mich., on July 22, 1887, writes:

I commenced with 10 colonies of bees, and they began swarming on June 5, and stopped on June 30. I had 22 swarms, and 2 or 3 absconded. About one-half of the colonies have filled the hives, but I have had only 20 pounds of comb honey, taken from the old colonies. It has been very

dry here, but we had a heavy shower last night that will help late corn and potatoes; early potatoes are past help. I have sown some to Alsike clover this summer, but the hot sun has killed most of it. I will sow 15 or 20 acres of Alsike clover with timothy about Sept. 1, as my neighbor says that it is more certain to "catch," as it is sandy soil, and the hot days during July and August burn it up. I shall sow a little rye with it to protect it until it gets a root, and also to hold the snow in winter. The rye is no detriment to it for pasture or hay next season, as the stock will eat the rye and let the small grass get rooted. I notice quite a discussion about the word "extracted." I would suggest "drawn" honey; although any of the words will suit me, for it looks as though I will never be troubled with any surplus honey to sell. My bees are now killing off the drones, and it is a sight to see them in the evening, bringing out the drones and tumbling off of the steps with them. I supposed they were robbing until I looked more closely and found them only leading out the drones.

Bee-Keeping in Knoxville, Iowa.—H. J. Scoles writes as follows from that place on July 20, 1887:

Below is a copy of an ordinance passed by the Town Council of this place. The blocks are 240x256 feet, with an alley of 16 feet running through the centre of that, so that it is but 60 feet from a street or alley. One man moved his bees out of the corporation, and I moved mine to a less public place. With these exceptions, there has been no attention paid to it. Bees have done but little this season; they will not store one-tenth of a crop, on account of the drouth. Here is the ordinance:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Knoxville, Iowa, that it shall be unlawful to keep ten stands of bees or less, nearer to any street or alley than 30 feet thereof. And it shall be unlawful to keep any greater number of colonies nearer than 100 feet to any street or alley.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, pay to said city a fine not to exceed \$50, and cost of prosecution, nor less than \$2 and cost of prosecution, and may be compelled by order of the Mayor, to remove said bees, and on failure to comply with such order, the Marshal shall execute the same, and the costs shall be assessed against the person convicted, and judgment therefor shall be rendered against him in favor of the city, and execution issued thereunder.

SEC. 3. This ordinance to be and remain in force from and after its publication according to law.

Approved March 7, 1887.

Reception to Mr. Cowan.—Geo. E. Hilton, of Fremont, Mich., President of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association, on July 22, 1887, writes:

FRIEND NEWMAN:—By all means let us give Mr. Cowan and lady a grand reception; the Canadians will undoubtedly give him one, and "are we not brethren?" I would suggest that you learn as soon as possible the extent of Mr. Cowan's time here, and if he cannot possibly stay until our November meeting, then change the date so that it will come within his

stay with us. Chicago could accommodate all the Western bee-keepers, and many of the Eastern members could meet with our Canadian brethren. I really hope this will meet the approval of the officers and members generally of the North American and Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Societies. What a grand rally and glorious time we would have.

[From present indications it would seem that Mr. Cowan does not intend to stay long enough in America for us to arrange in advance for a general reception. All we can now state is, that last week he was visiting apiarists in New England. He intends to go to Quebec, Montreal, Ontario, and then continue his journey West as far as Chicago, but no time has yet been set for his Western visits.—Ed.]

Honey Season Nearly a Failure.—G. W. Demaree, Christiansburg, 3 Ky., on July 25, 1887, says:

We have had one of the very poorest honey seasons here. Prevailing north and east winds, with cool nights, in the early part of the season, followed by drouth and amazingly hot weather since, has made the honey season well-nigh a failure. My small honey crop is nearly all sold at 15 cents for honey in the comb, and 12½ for honey out of the comb; taken right from my honey store-rooms.

Poorest Season for Several Years.—Fred Bechly, Searsboro, Iowa, on July 22, 1887, says:

This is the poorest season for honey that we have had for several years. I commenced the spring of 1887 with 20 colonies of bees, increased them to 26, and got 280 pounds of extracted honey so far. Bees are all strong and in fine condition for the fall crop—should there be one. As new names for extracted honey are in style, how would "slung" honey do; and "honey slinger" for honey-extractor?

[It will not do at all.—Ed.]

Solving the Name Problem.—J. J. Tucker, Arrow Rock, Mo., on July 25, 1887, writes:

This is my solution of the name problem: Let extracted be called "honey," or "pure honey;" then we will have honey, and comb honey, to distinguish the comb from the extracted honey. Honey taken from the comb by the extractor is nothing but honey pure and simple, hence the appropriateness of the name. Honey or pure honey, and comb honey, it seems to me, will suit as well or better than any name yet proposed. This has been a hard season on bees. There has been plenty of white clover, Linden and other honey-flora, but little or no nectar.

National Bee-Keepers' Union.—Wm. Muth-Rasmussen, Independence, Calif., on July 22, 1887, writes:

Enclosed I send \$1.25 to pay my dues to the "Union" for the coming year. The Union has done so well, that I think it only just to re-elect the officers, one and all, provided they will accept re-election. I must thank the Manager, personally, for the energy and interest he has shown in the cause, and I hope he may not weary in the good work. I feel proud of the privilege of being a member of the Union, and can only pity those who, from indifference or for mercenary purposes, stay out. Though I may never have occasion to call on the Union for aid, I regard the trifling dues as one of the best and safest business-investments a bee-keeper can make. As the General Manager says that the funds on hand will only about pay expenses for suits not yet decided, I have my doubts if it will be wise to decrease the annual dues; but I will rely upon his judgment in that regard.

[The only object in decreasing the annual dues to one dollar, beginning Jan. 1, 1887, is to increase the membership, and that will increase the funds at the same time.—ED.]

Partridge Pea, etc.—Wm. Crowley, Redwood Falls, 9 Minn., on July 24, 1887, writes:

I send a sample of a plant that grows along the streams here in abundance. It blooms early in July, and continues in bloom until frost. Please give its name and value as a honey-plant as to quality and quantity. Bees work on it freely all through the season. I put 20 colonies out of the cellar last spring, about one-third of them being weak and queenless. I have increased them to 51 colonies, and have taken 900 pounds of combless honey, and 100 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections from linden bloom, which commenced on June 27 and lasted two weeks. We usually get as much honey from goldenrod and other fall flowers as from linden bloom. If we do not get rain soon we will not get much honey in the fall.

[The plant is partridge pea (*Cassia chamaecrista*), and abounds in nectar. Bees and other insects visit it in great numbers. The flowers are very attractive. At the base of each compound leaf there is a curiously stalked, button-shaped gland, which also excretes a sweet fluid, which attracts the bees.—ED.]

Colored Posters for putting up over honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive, as well as useful. We have prepared some for the BEE JOURNAL, and will send two or more free of cost to any one who will use them, and try to get up a club.



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THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,
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323 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO ILL.
At One Dollar a Year.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

To Correspondents.—It would save as much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

As there is Another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

We will Present Webster's Dictionary (pocket edition), and send it by mail, postpaid, for two subscribers with \$2. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide as to the spelling of words, and to determine their meaning.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

Red Labels for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have now gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

E. Duncan Sniffen, Advertising Agent, 3 Park Row, New York, inserts advertisements in all first-class Newspapers and Magazines with more promptness and at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. He gives special attention to writing and setting up advertisements in the most attractive manner, and guarantees entire satisfaction. In all his dealings, he is honorable and prompt. Send for his Catalogue of first-class advertising mediums. Mailed free. 52A40t

System and Success.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the *Apiary Register* and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....\$1.00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)..... 1.25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)..... 1.50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

Sweet Clover, (*Melilotus alba*), furnishes the most reliable crop of honey from July until frost, and at the same time it furnishes the most delicious honey, light in color, and thick in body. It may be sown in waste places, fence corners, or on the roadside. Sow two years running, on the same land, and the honey crop will be without intermission. Money invested in Sweet Clover Seed will prove a good investment. The Seed may be obtained at this office at the following prices: \$6.00 per bushel (60 lbs.); \$1.75 per peck, or 20 cents per pound.

"Rough on Rats" kills hen-lice and potato-bugs. See advertisement in another column.

Enameled Cloth for covering frames, price per yard, 45 inches wide, 20 cents; if a whole piece of 12 yards is taken, \$2.25; 10 pieces, \$20.00; if ordered by mail, send 15 cents per yard extra for postage.

Should any Subscriber receive this paper any longer than it is desired, or is willing to pay for it, please send us a postal card asking to have it stopped. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. LOOK AT YOUR WRAPPER LABEL.

Preserve your Papers for reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents, or you can have one **FREE** if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

We pay 20 cents per pound, delivered here, for good Yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

Queens.—We can mail a Tested Italian Queen (bred for the best results as well as for beauty) for \$2.00; Untested Queens, \$1 each, or \$9.00 per dozen. Orders solicited.

We Supply Chapman Honey-Plant seed at the following prices: One-half ounce, 50 cents; 1 ounce, \$1; 2 ounces, \$1.50; 4 ounces, \$2; ½ pound, \$3; 1 pound, \$5. One pound of seed is sufficient for half an acre, if properly thinned out and re-set.

The Hancock County Fair will be held at Greenfield, Ind., on Aug. 23 to 27, 1887. Honey and bee exhibits are desired. Send for a Premium List. Address the Secretary, Charles Downing, Greenfield, Ind.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

The following are our very latest quotations for honey and beeswax:

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, 56¢, according to quality and package. New honey in 1-lb. sections brings 15¢@16¢, and one nice lot sold for 17¢. Comb honey crop of 1886 is exhausted.

BEESWAX.—22¢. R. A. BURNETT.
July 20. 161 South Water St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote new crop: Choice white 2-lb. sections, 14¢; dark 2-lbs., 11¢@12¢; choice white 1-lb., 10¢@11¢; dark 1-lb., 7¢@8¢. Calif. white 2-lb., 14¢; extra C 2-lb., 12¢@13¢; C 2-lb., 10¢@11¢. Extracted, new crop, choice white, 8¢@10¢; dark, 5¢@7¢; Calif. white, 8¢; amber, 6¢@7¢.

BEESWAX.—30 to 22¢.
July 28. HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—Choice white in 1-lb. sections, ought to bring 15¢@16¢. Extracted not wanted. Waiting for the new crop, but it is very short and none ready.

BEESWAX.—28¢.
July 26. A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario St.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Some new white comb sold at 12½¢, but prospects for better prices are good.

BEESWAX.—23¢.
July 20. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, white, 54¢@55¢; light amber, 52¢@53¢; dark, 49¢@50¢. Comb, 2-lb., 10¢@11¢; 1-lb., 10¢@11¢. Market firmer and prices improving.

BEESWAX.—20¢@23¢. Market firm.
July 19. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 8¢@10¢. Strained, in barrels, 9¢@10¢. Extra fancy, 1¢ more than foregoing prices. Extracted, 4¢@4½¢. Market dull.

BEESWAX.—Steady at 21¢ for prime.
July 11. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: White comb, 12¢@13¢; extra white comb, 14 to 15¢; dark, 7 to 10¢. White extracted, 54¢@55¢; light amber, 49¢@50¢; amber and candied, 45¢@46¢. Receipts light; poor crop.

BEESWAX.—21¢@22¢.
July 25. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Choice new 1-lb., 14¢@15¢; old 1-lb., 12¢@13¢; 2-lb., not in demand, 10¢@11¢. White extracted in kegs and barrels, 7¢@7½¢; in small tin cans, 7¢@8¢; dark in kegs and barrels, 6¢@6½¢; in small tin cans, 6¢. Market ready for new crop.

BEESWAX.—25¢.
July 21. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote: White clover 1-lb., 10¢@11¢; dark, 9 to 10¢. White clover 2-lb., 10 to 11¢; dark, 9 to 10¢. Extracted, 5 to 6¢. In small way.

BEESWAX.—17¢@20¢.
July 14. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote for extracted, 30¢ per lb. Best comb brings 11¢@14¢. Demand improving.

BEESWAX.—Good demand, 20¢@22¢ per lb. for good to choice yellow.
Jan. 11. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—1-lb. packages of white clover honey at 13¢@15¢; 2-pounds at 11¢@13¢. Extracted, 56¢. Sales very light. Fancy white extracted in good demand, but supply limited.

BEESWAX.—26¢ per lb.
July 11. BLAKE & HIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

We have a large quantity of CHOICE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, in kegs holding from 200 lbs. to 225 lbs. each, which we will deliver on board the cars at 8 cents per lb. Orders solicited.

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Fourteen Warranted Italian Queens..... 10 00
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Gone where the Woodbine Twineth. Rats are smart, but "ROUGH ON RATS" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15¢ & 23¢.

HEN LICE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" is a complete preventive and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a 25¢ box of "ROUGH ON RATS" to a pail of whitewash. Keep it well stirred up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the Henery; inside and outside of the nests. The cure is radical and complete.



POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, Shrubs, Trees, 1 pound or half the contents of a \$1.00 box of "ROUGH ON RATS" (Agricultural Size) to be thoroughly mixed with one to two barrels of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the poison. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, a table-spoonful of the full strength "ROUGH ON RATS" Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 15¢, 25¢ & \$1. E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

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Special rates on large orders. Circular giving description of our BEES, free.

Address, KNICKERBOCKER BEE-FARM,
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WANTED,

ALL the Bee-Men who see this advertisement to send us hundred pounds of 1-lb. and 2-lb. sections of White Comb Honey, as sample, by Express, stating quantity and price for same. Cash, delivered in Kansas City.
CLEMONS, CLOON & CO.,
Cor. 4th & Walnut, Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.
30A4t

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ONE Warranted Queen..... \$ 75
Six " Queens..... 4.00
Two dozen " "..... 15.00
Select Tested Queen..... 1.50
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Address, J. T. WILSON,
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Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says:—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey-boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-List

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